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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

ONLY 8 SHOPS DAYS BEFORE EASTER.

NO. 3466.

WEATHER—SHOWERS PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.

ONE CENT.

WILSON'S FIGHT FOR NEW TERM IS COMMENCED

President's Candidacy for Re-election Launched at Common Counsel Club Banquet.

800 DEMOCRATS DINE

Party Leader Given Entire Credit for Achievements of Administration.

SPEAKERS IGNORE MEXICO

Republican Party Called the Tool of the "Hand-Picked" Few—Wilson Delivers Address.

With nearly 800 enthusiastic Democrats gathered under a flag-draped ceiling in the big banquet hall of the New Willard, the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to succeed himself, was impressively arranged last night by the Common Counsel Club.

Though arranged as a Jefferson Day dinner, the affair was peculiarly and exclusively a Woodrow Wilson dinner. The men who have taken leading parts in perpetuating through legislative enactments the policies of the present administration gathered around the festive board to disclaim any credit for their work, and to yield to the party leader all credit for these accomplishments.

No Talk of Mexico
And with Mexico a seething vortex of anti-Americanism, with the news fresh from the border that the troops of the de facto government had fired upon and probably murdered a number of their supposed allies—the United States troops at Parral—discussion of the Mexican policy was conspicuous chiefly through its absence.

Mr. Wilson's was a peculiarly partisan political speech. The Republican party was held up for consideration as the party of trusteeship by a "hand-picked" few; the Democratic rule was described as the administration for the many. That Theodore Roosevelt was prominently placed in the thoughts of the present administration was evidenced in two ways: By the religious ignoring of the Mexican problem with its new acuteness, and by the applause which greeted the declaration:

"This country has not the time; it has not the desire to listen to the violent, so the ambitious."

President Wilson said in part:

"There are only two theories of government, my fellow-citizens. The one is that power should be centered in the control of trustees who should determine the administration of all economic and political affairs. That is the theory of the Republican party. A carefully hand-picked body of trustees. The other theory is government by responsible and responsible servants of the great body of citizens, able to understand the common interests, because in direct and sympathetic touch with the common desire and the common need. The peculiarity of those who think in the terms of trusteeship is that their thinking always squares with the preferences of the powerful and never squares with the lessons of history."

"I was talking one day with a gentleman who was expounding to me the very familiar idea, that somebody—I dare say he would prefer to name the persons—should act as guardians and trustees for the people of the neighboring republic of Mexico. I said, 'I defy you to show a single example in history in which liberty and prosperity were ever handed down from above. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never sprung out of the soil of privilege. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never been created by the beneficence of privilege. Prosperity and right, prosperity and liberty have never come by favor; they have always come by right.'"

"One of the things that it has been just as interesting to prove as anything else that we have proved in the last three years, is that we are not partisans as against any legitimate business interest, no matter how great; that we are not slighting anybody that is doing legitimately."

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

DELAWARE VOTES FOR T. R.

On Post Victory Declared to Insure Ballots for Moore.

Wilmington, Del., April 13.—Four or five of the six Delaware delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago will cast their votes for Theodore Roosevelt, probably on the first ballot.

This was the interesting development aired and accepted in political circles here today as the result of the stinging defeat administered to the reactionary Republican machine last Tuesday at the Dover State convention by Alfred I. du Pont and the Progressive element in the party.

Wilson Sends Roses to Jane Addams
Chicago, April 13.—A dozen big American Beauty roses adorned a table at the bedside of Miss Jane Addams today—the gift of President Wilson.

\$2.00—New York and Return—\$3.00
Baltimore and Ohio, 12:20 a. m., Apr. 15, Adv.

"Protect Our People," Baker Wires Funston

Secretary of War Baker gave out the following statement last night:

"I have telegraphed Gen. Funston the contents of the dispatches given out by the Mexican Embassy."

"I have instructed Gen. Funston to take the necessary steps to protect our people and to prevent further trouble."

"I have asked him also to wire all details he can get as fast as he gets them."

ARREST EIGHT IN SHIP PLOT

Chief Engineer of Interned

German Liner and Assistants Are Held.

BOMBS MANUFACTURED ON SHIP, OFFICIALS ALLEGED

Warrant Sworn Out for Head of Chemical Company—Former Diplomats and Bankers Declared Involved.

(By International News Service.)

New York, April 13.—Eight men—all Germans or German-Americans—are in the toils of the Federal authorities tonight charged with being "working agents" in the most gigantic bomb and arson plot in the history of America.

Four were arrested late this afternoon on warrants charging complicity in a conspiracy to blow up ships leaving this port with munitions and supplies intended for the allies.

These men are Karl G. Schmidt, 32, chief engineer of the Friedrich Der Grosse, interned liner of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and his three assistants.

A warrant has been sworn out also for "Dr." Walter T. Scheele, president of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, of Hoboken, a chemist, and alleged inventor of powerful bombs, hundreds of which, it is alleged, were placed in the cargoes of English and French merchant ships.

City and Federal authorities are combing four States for Scheele tonight.

The workshop in which the construction of the little metal containers for the ingredients of liquid fire designed to destroy merchant ships of the allies was carried on, was the steamship Friedrich der Grosse. That was the emphatic charge of both the local police and the Department of Justice today.

While the bombs were carried to American soil to be filled with sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash, nevertheless, according to the authorities, the German-owned ship was the background of a part of the alleged plotting against the allies' merchantmen.

The following are alleged to have had cognizance of the plot: Capt. Franz von Papen, Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, Franz von Rintelen, personal envoy to this country of the Kaiser, at least two high officials of the German government in this country, and a coterie of millionaire German-Americans, bankers and business men.

Verdun Battle Halted by Rain

Fogs Also Help to Bring Lull in Fighting on French Front.

(By International News Service.)

London, April 13.—Torrential rains, sweeping over the blood-soaked battle field, and impenetrable fogs which are seriously hampering artillery observations, have brought a temporary lull in the battle of Verdun.

Throughout the day and the night before, the infantry have remained in the trenches and only bombardments, which have attained great intensity in certain sectors, show that the battle is still going on.

The French statement says that the heaviest artillery actions of the day took place on the Morte Homme-Cumieres sector, west of the Meuse, and around Hill No. 304, where the Germans are trying to blast a way through to the Paris-Verdun railway.

SUSSEX DESTROYER SUNK

U-Boat Wrecked and Crew Captured by French.

Paris, April 13.—The German submarine which torpedoed the Channel liner Sussex, was sunk on April 5. It was officially announced today. The U-boat's identity is fully known to the French government. Its commander and crew are understood to be prisoners in a prison camp of the allies.

"We could publish the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which attacked the Sussex, as well as the story of her journeyings prior to the crime," it was stated.

\$2.00—To New York and Return—\$3.00
Baltimore and Ohio, 12:20 a. m., Sunday, April 16, Adv.

AMERICA MUST FIND HER SOUL, SAYS COLONEL

Declares in Favor of Protective Tariff, but Makes It Secondary Issue.

PLACES HONOR FIRST

Loyalty Must Be to the Whole United States, with Nation United, He Says.

SLURS "PEACE OF COWARDICE"

Roosevelt Makes Caustic Reference to Pacifist Measures in Touching on Protection of Citizens at Border.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Oyster Bay, April 13.—Col. Roosevelt gave out a statement this evening favoring a protective tariff, but declaring that the tariff is not the great issue of the fight against President Wilson. It is rather that the American people must find its own soul.

From his advocacy of a return to a protective tariff, the Colonel's statement went on to the theme of national honor and America first, last and all the time, touched upon the Mexican situation, and closed with a sentence about the "peace of cowardice," a phrase which is believed to have come to his mind simultaneously with the thought of Mr. Wilson.

It was the editorial announcement of the New York Tribune this morning that prompted Col. Roosevelt to make the statement. He was asked if he had anything to say about this newspaper's endorsement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, and he said in reply:

Appreciates Support.

"Of course, I deeply appreciate what the Tribune says of me, but I appreciate infinitely more what it says in advocacy of the things for which I stand."

"From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. Wilson is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of the American nation."

"By all means provide for the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul."

"I believe heartily in a protective tariff. Unless we return to a protective tariff, preferably administered through a commission of experts, we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of this war."

"But this is not the great issue on which the fight is to be made if the highest service is to be rendered the American people."

Issue to Be Faced.

"The issue is that the American people must find its own soul. National honor is a spiritual thing that cannot be haggled over in terms of dollars. We must stand not only for America first, but America first, last, and all the time, and without and second."

"Our loyalty must be to the whole United States, East and West, and North and South, alike, must hold the life of every man and the honor of every woman on the most remote ranch on the Mexican border as a sacred trust to be guaranteed by the might of our united nation."

"We stand for peace, but only for the peace that comes as a right to the just man armed, and not for the peace which the coward purchases by abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice leads in the end to war after a record of shame."

Funston to Rush Troops to Rescue

May Utilize Mexican Northwestern in Hustling Soldiers to Pershing's Aid.

Gen. Funston, in command of about 18,000 troops on the border, was given practically unlimited instructions there to protect the United States troops in Mexico.

The orders which were sent last evening are understood by army officers to mean that Gen. Pershing, and especially his advance guard at Parral, must be protected with all the means at Funston's command, and at the earliest possible moment.

Army opinion is that Gen. Funston will act promptly and that his first order was to send at once the troops nearest to the forces of Pershing to his rescue.

The next step of Gen. Funston, it is believed, will be to send all available troops across the border, and if he regards the matter as sufficiently pressing, to utilize the Mexican Northwestern Railroad for that purpose.

\$2.00—To Lurray and Return—\$3.00
Baltimore and Ohio, 12:20 a. m., Sunday, April 16, Adv.

MEXICAN MOB FIRES ON U. S. TROOPERS; ONE KILLED, 20 HURT

Carranza Regrets Clash; Puts Blame on U. S. Troops

The Mexican Embassy last night, following a conference between Mr. Arredondo and Secretary Lansing, gave out the following announcement, including the official dispatches received relating to the Parral fight:

"Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Mexican government in Washington, voicing the sentiments of Mr. Carranza, called at the Department of State this afternoon to express Mr. Carranza's sincere regret for the occurrence in Parral between American troops and the people of the city, thus showing that the lamentable incident was the result of the American commander in entering the city contrary to the instructions of his government. This can be readily seen from the following telegram submitted by Mr. Arredondo to the Secretary of State:

"Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Mexican Embassy, Washington, D. C.

"Please confer with the honorable Secretary Lansing and inform him that today at 1 p. m. a column of 150 American soldiers entered the city of Parral. The mayor of the city, Jose de la Luz Herrera, immediately called the attention of the commander of this column to the inconvenience of his entering the city, his soldiers immediately withdrawing, but when they were leaving the people protested, and the mayor and military commanders tried to control them with their appeals in order to prevent friction, but owing to the imprudence of a civilian, who fired a shot, a general disorder followed, in which one American soldier was killed and several civilians were wounded by shots from the American soldiers. Military commanders succeeded in checking the mob at Matamoros to avoid them from following American troops, forming a cordon of constitutionalist soldiers. In this connection, the Mexican government warned the government of the United States from the beginning that it would be unwise for American troops to pass through cities due to the impossibility of avoiding friction between them and the people, and our forces at an unexpected moment. The American government, to that effect, agreed to give the necessary instructions to its troops to have them abstain from occupying any towns. The Mexican government deplores the occurrence, but it was beyond its efforts to prevent it, and insists with the American government on the necessity of withdrawing its troops from our soil in order not to give room for the alteration of the good and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve."

(Signed.) AGUILAR, Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

"Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington, D. C.

"After message sent you by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the secretary of war received a message from Gen. Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral, and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces, that many deaths had occurred on both sides."

"Gen. Obregon has already given orders to prevent continuation of the battle, but the excitement is so great among the people, that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped. Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that government, forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces. Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the foreign office of any further incidents."

(Signed.) V. CARRANZA, "El Paso, Tex., April 13, 1916.

"Gen. Gavira informs me that last night about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested, and it appears that the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides."

(Signed.) ANDREAS G. GARCIA."

Map Showing Region Traversed by U. S. Troops and Scene of Attack



Within the last week the United States troops have touched at three points far in the interior of Mexico, according to reports from the border: Satevo (A) was entered and passed several days ago and a battle with Villa followers was reported to have occurred at Cieneguilla (B), in which a number of handbills were killed. The bandit leader was reported to be at La Boquilla (C) in some reports, and again was declared to be beyond Parral (D), where the clash between American soldiers and Mexicans occurred in which a number are reported to have lost their lives.

AMBUSH IN PARRAL COSTS ATTACKERS MANY SCORE LIVES

Thirteenth Cavalry Detachment Retires After Hot Fight—Rioters Alleged Supplied with Guns by Carranza Garrison Commander.

COMMUNICATION MAY BE CUT

By H. H. STANSBURY. (International News Service.)

El Paso, Tex., April 13.—One American soldier was killed and twenty wounded yesterday by Mexican snipers, citizens of Parral.

The attack on the American force was made with arms issued by the Carranza garrison commander at that point.

The force attacked was a detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry, which chased Pancho Villa across the Durango border on Monday night.

FORCED TO RETURN FOR SUPPLIES.

The troops had been forced to turn back for lack of supplies. They had no warning of the attack and were half way through the town when the firing began.

To protect themselves they dismounted, deployed, and returned the fire.

The telegraphic advices by which the news of the engagement was conveyed to the border declare that not less than 150 Mexicans were killed.

SAY CARRANZISTAS WERE IN FIGHT.

These messages also carried the assertion that members of the Carranza garrison took part in the fighting.

Gen. Funston, at 6 o'clock this evening, had received no official notification of the engagement. Official status has been given to the news, however, by the Mexican officials and a telegram from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua.

HASTE TO PROTECT COMMUNICATIONS.

The effect of the news has been to start hurried preparations to prevent an immediate attempt to cut the line of communications between Columbus and 13,000 troops now in the field.

"No living authority, north or south of the border, can predict what the developments of the next forty-eight hours will be," said the highest military authority in this vicinity when he read the report from Parral.

Both military and civil authorities declared the incident serves to tear aside the cloak of sham behind which the Carranza government has protested their co-operation with the effort of the United States to capture Villa.

UPRISING BELIEVED TO BE FEARED.

The frantic efforts of the Mexican officials to minimize the importance of the affair, as regards to casualties, clearly indicates fear of an uprising which they will be unable to cope with.

Mexican fashion, they charge full responsibility for the attack to the commander of the American forces.

Minister of War Obregon sent the following communication to Gen. Gabriel Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez:

"My department desires to bring to the knowledge of the army the lamentable incident at Parral, between the people of that city and an American force in the pursuit of Villa."

TOLD TO LEAVE THE CITY.

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an American force composed of 150 men entered Parral. Our commander notified the commander of said force that the Americans should vacate. The commander of the Americans began to carry out the wish of the authorities, when the people of the city organized a meeting of protest against the entrance into the city of the American troops without permission."

"The civil authorities tried to avoid a conflict, but their forces were not sufficient to handle the situation. In the friction which resulted one American soldier was killed and several citizens were wounded."

Tried to Calm People.
The municipal president, Jose de la Luz Herrera, and the constitutional generals, Garcia, Lazano and Hernandez, with some of their officials and troops, tried to calm the people, thus avoiding an incident which might have assumed very large proportions. The American force left the city.

"I have informed the first chief of the occurrence."

It is generous to say that Minister of War Obregon was merely inaccurate in his statement if the reports received from the American mining interests at Parral are correct.

The detachment was not only without warning of the attack, but to all appearances the town was deserted when they entered by the wide street or roadway. The troops were merely following the same route they had traversed on the march south since Sunday.

Plans Bared by Courtiers.

The detachment broke camp some twenty miles south of Parral at daylight on Wednesday. Their plan to return and establish communication with Gen. Pershing at Satevo is believed to have been carried ahead by fleet courtiers, who had followed the command on Monday and Tuesday as spies.

These Mexicans reached Parral fully two hours ahead of the cavalry column.

With the information they brought, the snipers hid themselves along a stretch of the roadway for a quarter of a mile. The natives of the town were ordered off the streets by the civil authorities.

So little time intervened for these preparations, it is not made clear just when the mass meeting of protest, to which Obregon made reference, could have been held.

Whether or not the American force has established communication with Gen. Pershing and how the wounded were cared for is not known.

Fear for Entire Force.

Anxiety has been expressed here that unless Gen. Pershing gets reinforcements to the detachment engaged in the fight, the Villistas may trap them.

The entire country surrounding Parral is said to be infested with the followers of the bandit leader, who himself is still hiding in the plateau country near Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Villa's forces are known to be at Pilar de Conchos, a town of 4,000 population, thirty-five miles east of Parral. Other bands are located at El Pueblito, El Valle de Allende and at Santa Cruz de Herrera. These are a part of the Villista force which raided and looted the town of Jimenez a week ago.